# Mecklenburg Jeffersonian.

JOS. W. HAMPTON, | *"We will cling to the pillars of the Constitution, and if it must fall, we'll perish amidst the ruins."* | Editor and Publisher.

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## TERMS:

The "*Mecklenburg Jeffersonian*" is published weekly, at *Two Dollars and Fifty Cents*, if paid in advance; or *Three Dollars*, if not paid before the expiration of THREE MONTHS from the time of subscribing. Any person who will procure *six* subscribers and become responsible for their subscriptions, shall have a copy of the paper gratis;—or, a club of *ten* subscribers may have the paper one year for *Twenty Dollars* in advance.

No paper will be discontinued while the subscriber owes any thing, if he is able to pay;—and a failure to notify the Editor of a wish to discontinue at least ONE MONTH before the expiration of the time paid for, will be considered a new engagement.

*Advertisements* will be conspicuously and correctly inserted at *One Dollar* per square for the first insertion, and *Twenty-five Cents* for each continuance—except Court and other judicial advertisements, which will be charged *twenty-five per cent.* higher than the above rates, (owing to the delay, generally, attendant upon collections). A liberal discount will be made to those who advertise by the year. Advertisements sent in for publication, must be marked with the number of insertions desired, or they will be published until forbid and charged accordingly.

☞ Letters to the Editor, unless containing money in sums of *Five Dollars*, or over, must come free of postage, or the amount paid at the office here will be charged to the writer, in every instance, and collected as other accounts.

## PROSPECTUS OF THE Mecklenburg Jeffersonian

THE present is the first effort that has been made to establish an organ at the birth-place of American Independence, through which the doctrines of the Democratic Party could be freely promulgated and defended—in which the great principles of Liberty and Equality for which the ALEXANDERS, the POLKS, and their heroic compatriots perilled their all on the 20th May, 1775, could at all times find an unshrinking advocate. Its success rests chiefly with the Republican party of Mecklenburg—and to them, and the Republicans of the surrounding country the appeal is now made for support.

The Jeffersonian will assume as its political creed, those landmarks of the Republican Party, the doctrines set forth in the Kentucky and Virginia Resolutions of 1798—believing, as the undersigned does, that the authors of these papers, who bore a conspicuous part in framing our system of Government, were best qualified to hand down to posterity a correct exposition of its true spirit—the best judges of what powers were delegated by, and what reserved to, the States.

It will oppose, as dangerous to our free institutions, the spirit of *monopoly*, which has been stealthily, but steadily increasing in the country from the foundation of our Government. The most odious feature in this system is, that it robs the MANY, *imperceptibly*, to enrich the FEW;—It clothes a few wealthy individuals with power not only to control the wages of the laboring man, but also at their pleasure to inflate or depress the commerce and business of the whole country—exciting a spirit of extravagance, which it terminates in pecuniary ruin, and too often the moral degradation of its victims. This system must be *thoroughly reformed*, before we can hope to see settled prosperity smile alike upon all our citizens. To aid in producing this *reform*, will be one of the main objects of the Jeffersonian. It will war against *exclusive privileges*, or *partial legislation*, under whatever guise granted by our Legislatures: and, therefore, will oppose the chartering of a United States Bank, Internal Improvements by the Federal Government, a revival of the Tariff System, and the new federal scheme of the General Government assuming to pay to foreign money changers *two hundred millions of dollars*, borrowed by a few States for local purposes.

As a question of vital importance to the South, and one which, from various causes, is every day assuming a more momentous and awful aspect, the Jeffersonian will not fail to keep its readers regularly and accurately advised of the movements of the Northern Abolitionists. It must be evident to all candid observers, that a portion of the party press of the South have hitherto been too silent on this subject. We shall, therefore, without the fear of being denounced as an alarmist, lend our humble aid to assist in awakening the People of the South to due vigilance and a sense of their real danger.

While a portion of the columns of the Jeffersonian will be devoted to political discussion, the great interests of MORALS, LITERATURE, AGRICULTURE, and the MECHANIC ARTS, shall not be neglected. With the choicest selections on these subjects, and a due quantity of light reading, the Editor hopes to render his sheet agreeable and profitable to all classes in society.

Orders for the paper, *postage paid*, addressed to the "Editor of the Jeffersonian, Charlotte, N. C.," will be promptly complied with.

Postmasters are requested to act as Agents for the paper, in receiving and forwarding the names of subscribers and their subscriptions.

☞ The Terms of the paper will be found above.

JOS. W. HAMPTON.

Charlotte, March 5, 1841.


## PLANTERS' HOTEL,

(LATE DAVIS'.)

Hague & Gifford

HAVING purchased the Hotel formerly Davis', will continue the establishment on the same liberal scale as heretofore, and will exert themselves to make it a desirable residence for BOARDERS and TRAVELLERS, as their Table will be always supplied with the best the market affords, and their Bar with the best Liquors, and their Stables with attentive Ostlers and abundant provender.

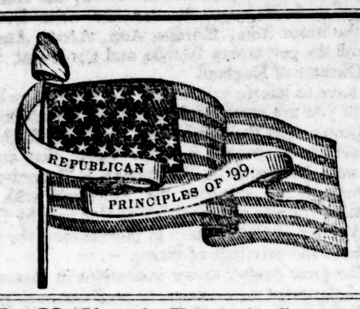
The establishment will be under the exclusive management of Thomas A. Hague, formerly of the Salisbury Hotel, North Carolina, and his long experience will, it is confidently hoped, enable him to give general satisfaction.

Camden, S. C., January 29, 1841. 1—6m

## Cabinet of Minerals for Sale.

THE undersigned, as Administrator of the late Doct. Austin, offers for sale the valuable CABINET of MINERALS belonging to the Estate of the deceased. A considerable portion of the collection was made by Doct. Austin himself, with much care, and principally consists of GOLD, SILVER, COPPER, and LEAD ORES, in their various natural combinations, selected from the mineral regions of this country, besides a number obtained from Europe.—Scientific gentlemen, or literary institutions wishing to purchase the whole, or any part of the Cabinet, can have farther information, on application to the undersigned. C. K. WHEELER, Admr.

Salisbury, Dec. 4, 1841. 1—f


## Mr. Madison's Report—CONTINUED.

One argument for the power of the General Government to remove aliens, would have been passed in silence, if it had appeared under any authority inferior to that of a report, made during the last session of Congress, to the House of Representatives by a committee, and approved by the House. The doctrine on which this argument is founded, is of so new and so extraordinary a character, and strikes so radically at the political system of America, that it is proper to state it in the very words of the report.

"The act (concerning aliens) is said to be unconstitutional, because to remove aliens, is a direct breach of the Constitution, which provides, by the 9th section of the 1st article, that the migration or importation of such persons as any of the States shall think proper to admit, shall not be prohibited by the Congress, prior to the year 1808."

Among the answers given to the objection to the constitutionality of the act, the following very remarkable one is extracted;

"Thirdly, that as the constitution has given to the States no power to remove aliens, during the period of the limitation under consideration, in the mean time, on the construction assumed, there would be no authority in the country, empowered to send away dangerous aliens, which cannot be admitted."

The reasoning here used, would not in any view be conclusive, because there are powers exercised by most other governments, which, in the United States are withheld by the people, both from the General Government and from the State Governments. Of this sort are many of the powers prohibited by the declarations of right prefixed to the Constitutions, or by the clauses in the Constitutions, in the nature of such declarations. Nay, so far is the political system of the United States distinguishable from that of other countries, by the caution with which powers are delegated and defined, that in one very important case, even of commercial regulation and revenue, the power is absolutely locked up against the hands of both Governments. A tax on exports can be laid by no constitutional authority whatever. Under a system thus peculiarly guarded, there could surely be no absurdity in supposing that alien friends, who if guilty of treasonable machinations may be punished, or if suspected on probable grounds, may be secured by pledges or imprisonment, in like manner with permanent citizens, were never meant to be subjected to banishment by an arbitrary and unusual process, either under the one government, or the other.

But, it is not the inconclusiveness of the general reasoning in the passage, which chiefly calls the attention to it. It is the principle assumed by it, that the powers held by the States, are given to them by the Constitution of the United States; and the inference from this principle, that the powers supposed to be necessary which are not so given to the State Governments, must reside in the Government of the United States.

The respect which is felt for every portion of the constituted authorities, forbids some of the reflections which this singular paragraph might excite; and they are the more readily suppressed, as it may be presumed, which justice perhaps, as well as candor, that inadvertence may have had its share in the error. It would be an unjustifiable delicacy, nevertheless, to pass by so portentous a claim, proceeding from so high an authority, without a monitory notice of the fatal tendencies with which it would be pregnant.

Lastly, it is said, that a law on the same subject with the alien act, passed by this State originally in 1785, and re-enacted in 1792, is a proof that a summary removal of suspected aliens, was not heretofore regarded by the Virginia Legislature as liable to the objections now urged against such a measure.

This charge against Virginia vanishes before the simple remark, that the law of Virginia relates to "suspicious persons, being the subject of any foreign power or state, who shall have *made a declaration of war*, or actually *commenced hostilities*, or, from whom the President shall apprehend hostile dangers; whereas the act of Congress relates to aliens, being the subjects of foreign powers and states, who have neither declared war nor commenced hostilities, nor from whom hostile dangers are apprehended.

II. It is next affirmed of the Alien act, that it unites legislative, judicial, and executive powers in the hands of the President.

However difficult it may be to mark, in every case, with clearness and certainty, the line which divides Legislative power from the other departments of power; all will agree, that the powers referred to these departments may be so general and undefined, as to be of a Legislative, not of an Executive or Judicial nature; and may for that reason be unconstitutional. Details to a certain degree, are assential to the nature and character of a law; and on criminal subjects, it is proper, that details should leave as little as possible to the discretion of those who are to apply and execute the law. If nothing more were required, in exercising a Legislative trust, than a general conveyance of authority, without laying down any precise rules, by which the authority conveyed, should be carried into effect, it would follow, that the whole power of legislation might be transferred by the Legislature from itself, proclamations might become substitutes for laws. A delegation of power in this latitude, would not be denied to be a union of the different powers.

To determine, then, whether the appropriate powers of the distinct departments are united by the act authorizing the Executive to remove aliens, it must be inquired whether it contains such details, definitions and rules, as appertain to the true character of a law; especially, a law by which personal liberty is invaded, property deprived of its value to the owner, and life itself indirectly exposed to danger.

The Alien act declares, "that it shall be lawful for the President to order all such aliens as he shall judge dangerous to the peace and safety of the United States, or shall have reasonable ground to suspect, are concerned in any treasonable, or secret machinations against the government thereof, to depart," &c.

Could a power be well given in terms less definite, less particular, and less precise? To be *dangerous to the public safety;* to be *suspected of secret machinations* against the Government, these can never be mistaken for legal rules or certain definitions. They leave every thing to the President.—His will is the law.

But, it is not a Legislative power only that is given to the President. He is to stand in the place of the Judicary also. His suspicion is the only evidence which is to convict: his order, the only judgment which is to be executed.

Thus, it is the President whose will is to designate the offensive conduct; it is his will that is to ascertain the individuals on whom it is charged; and it is his will that is to cause the sentence to be executed. It is rightly affirmed, therefore, that the act unites Legislative and Judicial powers to those of the Executive.

III. It is affirmed, that this union of power subverts the general principle of free government.

It has become an axiom in the science of government, that a separation of the Legislative, Executive, and Judicial departments, is necessary to the preservation of public liberty. Nowhere has this axiom been better understood in theory, or more carefully pursued in practice, than in the United States.

IV. It is affirmed that such a union of powers subverts the particular organization and positive provisions of the Federal Constitution.

According to the particular organization of the Constiution, its Legislative powers are vested in the Congress, its Executive powers in the President, and its Judicial powers in the supreme and inferior tribunals. The union of any two of these powers, and still more of all three, in any one of these departments, as has been shown to be done by the Alien Act, must consequently subvert the constitutional organization of them.

That positive provisions in the Constitution, securing to individuals the benefits of fair trial, are also violated by the union of powers in the Alien Act, necessarily results from the two facts, that the act relates to alien friends, and that alien friends being under the municipal law only, are entitled to its protection.

The *second* object against which the resolution protests, is the Sedition Act.

Of this act it is affirmed, 1. That it exercises in like manner a power not delegated by the Constitution. 2. That the power, on the contrary, is expressly and positively forbidden by one of the amendments of the Constitution. 3. That this is a power, which more than any other, ought to produce universal alarm, because it is levelled against that right of freely examining public charcters and mesures, and of free communication thereon, which has ever been justly deemed the only effectual guardian of every other right.

1. That it exercises a power not delegated by the Constitution.

Here again, it will be proper to recollect, that the Federal Government being composed of powers specifically granted with a reservation of all others to the States or to the People, the positive authority under which the Sedition Act could be passed must be produced by those who assert its consitutionality. In what part of the Constitution, then, is this authority to be found?

Several attempts have been made to answer this question, which will be examined in their order. The Committee will begin with one, which has filled them with equal astonishment and apprehension, and which they cannot but persuade themselves must have the same effect on all, who will consider it with coolness and impartiality, and with a reverence for our Constitution, in the true character in which it issued from the sovereign authority of the People. The Committee refer to the doctrine lately advanced as a sanction to the Sedition Act, "that the common or unwritten law," a law of vast extent and complexity, and embracing almost every subject of legislation, both civil and criminal, makes a part of the law of these States, in their united and national capacity.

The novelty, and in the judgment of the Committee, the extravagance of this pretension, would have consigned it to the silence, in which they have passed by other arguments, which an extravagant zeal for the act has drawn into the discussion. But, the auspices under which this innovation presents itself, have constrained the committee to bestow on it an attention, which other considerations might have forbidden.

In executing the task, it may be of use to look back to the colonial state of this country, prior to the Revolution: to trace the effect of the revolution which converted the colonies into independent States; to inquire into the import of the articles of confederation, the first intrument by which the union of the States was regularly established; and finally, to consult the Constitution of 1788, which is the oracle that must decide the important question.

In the State prior to the Revolution, it is certain that the common law, under different limitations, made a part of the colonial codes. But whether it be understood that the original colonists brought the law with them, or made it their law by adoption, it is equally certain, that it was the separate law of each colony within its respective limits, and was unknown to them, as a law pervading and operating through the whole, as one society.

It could not possibly be otherwise. The common law was not the same in any two of the colonies; in some, the modifications were materially and extensively different. There was no common Legislature, by which the common will could be expressed in the form of a law; nor any common magistracy, by which such a law could be carried into practice. The will of each colony, alone and separately, had its organs for these purposes.

This stage of our political history, furnishes no foothold for the patrons of this new doctrine.

Did then the principle or operation of the great event which made the colonies independent States imply or introduce the common law as a law of the Union?

The fundamental principle of the Revolution was, that the colonies were co-ordinate members with each other, and with Great Britain; of an empire, united by a common Executive sovereign, but not united by any common Legislative sovereign. The Legislative power was maintained to be as complete in each American Parliament, as in the British Parliament. And the royal prerogative was in force in each colony, by virtue of its acknowledging the King for its Executive Magistrate, as it was in Great Britain, by virtue of a like acknowledgment there. A denial of these principles by Great Britain, and the assertion of them by America produced the revolution.

There was a time indeed, when an exception to the Legislative separation to the several component and co-equal parts of the empire, obtained a degree of acquiescence. The British Parliament was allowed to regulate the trade with foreign nations, and between the different parts of the empire. This was, however, mere practice without right, and contrary to the true theory of the Constitution. The conveniency of some regulations, in both those cases, was apparent; and as there was no Legislature with power over the whole, nor any constitutional pre-eminence among the Legislatures of the several parts, it was natuaal for the Legislature of that particular part which was the eldest and largest, to assume this function, and for the others to acquiesce in it. This tacit arrangement was the less criticised, as the regulations established by the British Parliament operated in favor of that part of the empire which seemed to bear the principal share of the public burdens, and were regarded as an indemnification of its advances for the other parts. As long as this regulating power was confined to the two objects of conveniency and equity, it was not complained of, nor much enquired into. But, no sooner was it perverted to the selfiish views of the party assuming it, than the injured parties began to feel and to reflect; and the moment the claim to a direct and indefinite power was ingrafted on the precedent of the regulating power, the whole charm was dissolved, and every eye opened to the usurpation. The assertion by Great Britain of a power to make laws for the other members of the empire *in\all cases whatsover*, ended in the discovery that she had a right to make laws for them *in no cases whatsoever*.

Such being the ground of our revolution, no support nor color can be drawn from it, for the doctrine that the common law is binding on these States as one society. The doctrine, on the contrary, is evidently repugnant to the fundamental principle of the revolution.

The articles of confederation, are the next source of information on this subject.

In the interval between the commencement of the revolution and the final ratification of these articles, the nature and extent of the Union was determined by the circumstances of the crisis, rather than by any accurate delineation of the general authority. It will not be alledged, that the "common law" could have had any legitimate birth as a law of the United States during that state of things. If it came as such into existence at all, the charter of confederation must have been its parent.

Here again, however, its pretensions are absolutely destitute of foundation. This instrument does not contain a sentence or syllable that can be tortured into a countenance of the idea, that the parties to it were, with respect to the objects of the common law, to form one community. No such law is named or implied, or alluded to, or being in force, or as brought into force by that compact. No provision is made by which such a law could be carried into operation; whilst, on the other hand, every such inference or pretext is absolutely precluded by article 2d, which declares, "that each State retains its sovereignty, freedom and independence, and every power, jurisdiction and right, which is not by this confederation expressly delegated to the United States, in Congress assembled."

Thus far it appears, that not a vestige of this extraordinary doctrine can be found in the origin or progress of American institutions. The evidence against it has, on the contrary, grown stronger at every step, till it has amounted to a formal and positive exclusion, by written articles of compact among the parties concerned.

Is this exclusion revoked, and the common law introduced as a national law, by the present Constitution of the United States? This is the final question to be examined.

It is readily admitted, that particular parts of the common law may have a sanction from the Constitution, so far as they are necessarily comprehended in the technical phrases which express the powers delegated to the government; and so far also, as such other parts may be adopted by Congress as necessary and proper for carrying into execution the powers expressly delegated. But the question does not relate to either of these portions of the common law. It relates to the common law beyond these limitations.

The only part of the Constitution which seems to have been relied on in this case, is the 2d sect. of Art. III. "The judicial power shall extend to all cases, *in law and equity*, arising *under this Constitution*, the laws of the United States, and treaties made or which shall be made under their authority."

It has been asked what cases, distinct from those arising under the laws and treaties of the United States, can arise under the Constitution, other than those arising under the common law; and it is inferred, that the common law is accordingly adopted or recognized by the Constitution.

Never, perhaps, was so broad a construction applied to a text so clearly unsusceptible of it. If any color for the inference could be found, it must be in the impossibility of finding any other cases in law and equity, within the provision of the Constitution, to satisfy the expression; and rather than resort to a construction affecting so essentially the whole character of the government, it would perhaps be more rational to consider the expression as a mere pleonasm or inadvertance. But, it is not necessary to decide on such a dilemma. The expression is fully satisfied, and its accuracy justified, by two descriptions of cases, to which the Judicial authority is extended, and neither of which implies that the common law is the law of the U. States. One of these descriptions comprehends the cases growing out of the restrictions on the Legislative power of the States. For example, it is provided that "no State shall emit bills of credit," or "make any thing but gold and silver coin a tender in payment of debts." Should this prohibition be violated, and a suit *between citizens of the same State* be the consequence, this would be a case arising under the Constitution before the Judicial power of the United States. A second description comprehends suits between citizens and foreigners, or citizens of different States, to be decided according to the State or foreign laws; but submitted by the Constitution to the Judicial power of the United States; the Judicial power being, in several instances, extended beyond the Legislative power of the United States.

To this explanation of the text, the following observations may be added:

The expression "cases in law and equity," is manifestly confined to cases of a civil nature; and would exclude cases of criminal jurisdiction. Criminal cases in law and equity would be a language unknown to the law.

The succeeding paragraph of the same section is in harmony with this construction. It is in these words: "In all cases affecting Ambassadors, other public Ministers and Consuls, and those in which a State shall be a party, the Supreme Court shall have original jurisdiction. *In all* the other cases [including cases in law and equity arising under the Constitution] the Supreme Court shall have *appellate* jurisdiction both as to law and *fact;* with such exceptions, and under such regulations, as Congress shall make."

This paragraph, by expressly giving an appellate jurisdiction, in cases of law and equity arising under the Constitution, to fact, as well as to law, clearly excludes criminal cases, where the trial by jury is secured; because the fact, in such cases, is not a subject of appeal. And, although the appeal is liable to such exceptations and regulations as Congress may adopt, yet it is not to be supposed that an exception of all criminal cases could be contemplated, as well because a discretion in Congress to make or omit the exception would be improper, as because it would have been unnecessay. The exception could as easily have been made by the Constitution itself, as referred to the Congress.

Once more; the amendment last added to the Constitution, deserves attention, as throwing light on this subject. "The Judicial power of the United States shall not be construed to extend to any suit in *law* or *equity*, commenced or prosecuted against one of the United States, by citizens of another State, or by citizens or subjects of any foreign power." As it will not be pretended that any criminal proceeding could take place against a state; the term *law* or *equity*, must be understood as appropriate to *civil*, in exclusion to *criminal* cases.

From these considerations, it is evident, that this part of the Constitution, even if it could be applied at all, to the purpose for which it had been cited, would not include any cases whatever of a criminal nature; and consequently, would not authorise the inference from it, that the Judicial authority extends to *offences* arising under the Constitution.

It is further to be considered, that even if this part of the Constitution could be strained into an application to every common law case, criminal as well as civil, it could have no effect in justifying the Sedition Act; which is an exercise of Legislative, and not of Judicial power: and it is the Judicial power only of which the extent is defined in this part of the Constitution.

There are two passages in the Constitution, in which a description of the laws of the U. States is found. The first is contained in Art. III. Sec. 2, in the words following: "This Constitution, the laws of the United States, and treaties made, or which shall be made under their authority." The second is contained in the 2d paragraph of Art. VI., as follows: "This Constitution and the laws of the United States, which shall be made in pursuance thereof, and all treaties made, or which shall be made, under the authority of the United States, shall be the supreme law of the land." The first of these descriptions was meant as a guide to the Judges of the United States; the second, as a guide to the Judges of the several States. Both of them consist of an enumeration, which was evidently meant to be precise and complete. If the common law had been understood to be a law of the United States, it is not possible to assign a satisfactory reason why it was not expressed in the enumeration.

In aid of these subjects, the difficulties and confusion inseparable from a constructive introduction of the common law, would afford powerful reasons against it.

Is it to be the cammon law with, or without the British Statutes?

If without the statutory amendments, the vices of the code would be insupportable.

If with these amendments, what period is to be fixed for limiting the British authority over our laws?

Is it to be the duty of the eldest or the youngest of the colonies?

Or are the dates to be thrown together, and a medium deduced?

Or is our independence to be taken for the date?

Is, again, regard to be had to the various changes in the common law made by the local codes of America?

Is regard to be had to such changes, subsequent, as well as prior, to the establishment of the Constitution?

Is regard to be had to future, as well as past changes?

Is the law to be different in every State, as differently modified by its code, or are the modifications of any particular State to be applied to all?

And on the latter supposition, which among the State codes form the standard?

Questions of this sort might be multiplied with as much ease as there would be difficulty in answering them.

The consequences flowing from the proposed construction, furnish other objections equally conclusive: unless the text were peremptory in its meaning, and consistent with other parts of the instrument.

These consequences may be in relation to the legislative authority of the United States; to the ex-

ecutive authority; to the judicial authority; and to the Governments of the several States.

If it be understood that the common law is established by the Constitution, it follows that no part of the law can be altered by the Legislature; such of the statutes already passed as may be repugnant thereto, would be nullified: particularly the "Sedition act" itself, which boasts of being a melioration of the common law; and the whole code, with all its incongruities, barbarisms, and bloody maxims, would be inviolably saddled on the good people of the United States.

Should this consequence be rejected, and the common law be held, like other laws, liable to revision and alteration, by the authority of Congress, it then follows that the authority of Congress is co-extensive with the objects of common law; that is to say, with every object of legislation: for to every such object does some branch or other of the common law extend. The authority of Congress would, therefore, be no longer the limitations marked out in the Constitution. They would be authorized to legislate in all cases whatsoever.

In the next place, as the President possesses the executive powers of the Constitution, and is to see that the laws be faithfully executed, his authority also must be co-extensive with every branch of the common law. The additions which this would make to his power, though not readily to be estimated, claim the most serious attention.

This is not all: it will merit the most profound consideration, how far an indefinet admission of the common law, with a latitude in construing it, equal to the construction by which it is deduced from the Constitution, might draw after it the various prerogatives, making part of the unwritten law of England. The English Constitution itself is nothing more than a composition of unwritten laws and maxims.

In the third place, whether the comman law be admitted as of legal or of constitutional obligation, it would confer on the judicial departments a discretion little short of legislative power.

On the supposition of its having a constitutional obligation, this power in the judges would be permanent and irremediable by the legislature. On the other supposition, the power would not expire until the legislature should have introduced a full system of statutory provisions. Let it be observed, too, that besides all the uncertainties above enumerated, and which present an immense field for judicial discretion, it would remain with the same department to decide what parts of the common law would, and what would not, be properly applicable to the circumstances of the United States.

A discretion of this sort has always been lamented as incongruous and dangerous, even in the Colonal and State Courts; although so much narrowed by positive provisions is the local codes on the principal subjects embraced by the common law. Under the United States, where so few laws exist on those subjects, and where so great a lapse of time must happen before the vast chasm could be supplied, it is manifest that the power of the judges over the law would, in fact, erect them into legislators, and that, for a long time, it would be impossible for the citizens to conjecture either what was, or would be law.

In the last place, the consequence of admitting the common law as the law of the United States, on the authority of the individual States, is as obvious as it would be fatal. As this law relates to every subject of legislation, and would be paramount to the constitutions and laws of the States, the admission of it would overwhelm the residuary sovereignty of the States, and by one constructive operation, new-model the whole political fabric of the country.

From the review thus taken of the situation of the American colonies, prior to their independence; of the effect of this event on their situation; of the nature and import the articles of confederation: of the true meaning of the passage in the existing constitution from which the common law has been deduced; of the difficulties and uncertainties incident to the doctrine; and of its vast consequences in extending the powers of the Federal Government, and superseding the authorities of the State Governments; the committee feel the utmost confidence in concluding, that the common law never was, nor by any fair construction, ever can be deemed a law for the American people as one community; and they indulge the strongest expectation that the same conclusion will be finally drawn by all candid and accurate inquiries into the subject. It is, indeed, distressing to reflect, that it ever should have been made a question, whether the constitution, on the whole face of which is seen so much labor to enumerate and define the several objects of Federal power, could intend to introduce in the lump, in an indirect manner, and by a forced construction of a few phrases, the vast and multifarious jurisdiction involved in the common law; a law filling so many ample volumns; a law overspreading the entire field of legislation; and a law that would sap the foundation of the constitution as a system of limited and specified powers. A severer reproach could not, in the opinion of the committee, be thrown on the constitution, on those who framed, or on those who established it, than such a supposition would throw on them.

The argument then, drawn from the common law, on the ground of its being adopted or recognized by the constitution, being inapplicable to the Sedition act, the committee will proceed to examine the other arguments which have been founded on the constitution.

They will waste but little time on the attempt to cover the act by the preamable to the constitution, it being contrary to every acknowledged rule of construction, to set up this part of an instrument in opposition to the plain meaning, expressed in the body of the instrument. A preamble usually contains the general motives or reasons for the particular regulations or measures which follow it; and is always understood to be explained and limited by them. In the present instance, a contrary interpretation would have the inadmissible effect, of rendering nugatory or improper, every part of the constitution which succeeds the preamble.

The paragraph in Art. 1, Sec. 8, which contains the power to lay and collect taxes, duties imports, and excises; to pay the debts, and provide for the common defence and general welfare, having been already examined, will also require no particular attention in this place. It will have been seen that in its fair and consistent meaning, it cannot enlarge the enumerated powers vested in Congress.

The part of the constitution which seems most to be recurred to, in defence of the "Sedition act," is the last clause of the above section, empowering Congress to make "all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers, and all other powers vested by this constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any department or official thereof."

The plain import of this clause is, that Congress shall have all the incidental or instrumental powers, necessary and proper for carrying into execution all the express powers; whether they be vested in the Government of the United States, more collectively, or in the several departments or officers thereof.

It is not a grant of new powers to Congress, but merely a declaration for the removal of all uncertainty, that the means of carrying into execution, those otherwise granted, are included in the grant.

Whenever therefore, a question arises concerning the constitutionality of a particular power, the question is, whether the power be expressed in the constitution. If it be, the question is decided. If it be not expressed, the next inquiry must be, whether it is properly an incident to an express power, and necessary to its execution. If it be, it may be exercised by Congress. If it be not, Congress cannot exercise it.

Let the question be asked, then, whether the power over the press, exercised in the "Sedition act," be found among the powers expressly vested in the Congress? This is not pretended.

Is there any express power, for executing which, it is a necessary and proper power?

The power which has been selected, at least remote, in answer to this question, is that "of suppressing insurrections;" which is said to imply a power to *prevent* insurrections, by punishing whatever may *lead* or *tend* to them. But it surely cannot, with the least plausibility, be said, that the regulation of the press, and a punishment of libels, are exercises of a power to suppress insurrections. The most that could be said, would be, that the punishment of libels, if it had the tendency ascribed to it, might prevent the occasion of passing or executing laws necessary and proper for the suppression of insurrections.

Has the Federal Government no power then, to prevent as well as to punish resistance to the laws?

They have the power which the constitution deemed most proper in their hands for the purpose. The Congress has power, before it happens, to pass laws for punishing it; and the executive and judiciary have power to inforce those laws when it does happen.

It must be recollected by many, and could be shown to the satisfaction of all, that the construction here put on the terms "necessary and proper," is precisely the construction which prevailed during the discussions and ratifications of the constitution. It may be added, and cannot too often be repeated, that it is a construction absolutely necessary to maintain their consistency with the peculiar character of the Government, as possessed of particular and definite powers only; not of the general and indefinite powers vested in ordinary Governments. For if the power to *suppress insurrections*, includes the power to *punish libels*; or if the power to *punish*, includes a power to *prevent*, by all the means that may have that *tendency*, such is the relation and influence among the most remote subjects of legislation, that a power over a very few, would carry with it a power over all. And it must be wholly immaterial, whether unlimited powers be exercised under the name of unlimited powers, or be exercised under the name of unlimited means of carrying into execution, limited powers.

This branch of the subject will be closed with a reflection which must have weight with all; but especially with those who place peculiar reliance on the judicial exposition of the Constitution, as the bulwark provided against undue extentions of the Legislative power. If it be understood that the powers implied in the specified powers, have an immediate and appropriate relation to them, as means, nessesary and proper for carrying them into execution, questions on the constitutionality of laws passed for this purpose, will be of a nature sufficiently precise and determinate for Judicial cognizance and control! If, on the other hand, Congress are not limited in the choice of means by any such appropriate relation of them to the specified powers; but may employ all such means as they may deem fitted to *prevent*, as well as to *punish*, crimes subjected to their authority; such as may have a *tendency* only to *promote* an object for which they are authorised to provide; every one must perceive, that questions relating to means of this sort must be questions of mere policy and expediency; on which, legislative discretion alone can decide, and from which the Judicial interposition and control are completely excluded.

2. The next point which the resolution requires to be proved, is, that the power over the press exercised by the Sedition Act, is positively forbidden by one of the amendments to the Constitution.

The amendment stands in these words—"Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof, or *abridging the freedom of speech or of the press;* or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the Government for a redress of grievances."

In the attempts to vindicate the "Sedition Act," it has been contended, 1. That the "freedom of the press" is to be determined by the meaning of these terms in the common law. 2. That the article supposes the power over the press to be in Congress, and prohibits them only from *abridging* the freedom allowed to it by the common law.

Although it will be shewn, in examining the second of these positions, that the amendment is a denial to Congress of all power over the press, it may not be useless to make the following observations on the first of them.

It is deemed to be a sound opinion, that the Sedition Act, in its definition of some of the crimes created, is an abridgment of the freedom of publication, recognized by principles of the common law in England.

The freedom of the press under the common law, is, in the defences of the Sedition Act, made to consist in an exemption from all *previous* restraint on printed publications, by persons authorised to inspect and prohibit them. It appears to the Committee, that this idea of the freedom of the press, can never be admitted to be the American idea of it: since a law inflicting penalties on printed publications, would have a similar effect with a law authorising a previous restraint on them. It would seem a mockery to say, that no law should be passed, preventing publications from being made, but laws might be passed for punishing them in case they should be made.

The essential difference between the British Government and the American Constitutions, will place this subject in the clearest light.

In the British Government, the danger of encroachments on the rights of the People, is understood to be confined to the Executive Magistrate. The representatives of the People in the Legislature, are not only exempt themselves, from distrust, but are considered as sufficient guardians of the rights of their constituents against the danger from the Executive. Hence it is a principle, that the Parliament is unlimited in its power; or, in their own language, is omnipotent. Hence too, all the ramparts for protecting the rights of the People, such as their Magna Charta, their Bill of Rights, &c., are not reared against the Parliament, but against the royal prerogative. They are merely Legislative precautions, against Executive usurpations. Under such a government as this, an exemption of the press from previous restraint by licensers appointed by the King, is all the freedom that can be secured to it.

In the United States, the case is altogether different. The People and not the Government, possesses the absoluted sovereignty. The Legislature, no less than the Executive, is under limitations of power. Encroachments are regarded as possible from the one, as well as from the other. Hence in the United States, the great and essential righis of the people are secured, against Legislative as well as against Executive ambition. They are secured not by laws paramount to prerogative, but by Constitutions paramount to laws. The security of the freedom of the press requires, that it should be exempt, not only from previous restraint by the Executive, as in Great Britain; but from Legislative restraint also; and this exemption, to be effectual, must be an exemption, not only from the previous inspection of licensers, but from the subseqent penalty of the laws.

The state of the press, therefore, under the common law, cannot in this point of view, be the standard of its freedom in the United States.

But there is another view, under which it may be necessary to consider this subject. It may be alleged, that although the security for the freedom of the press, be different in Great Britain and in this country; being a legal security only in the former, and a constitutional security in the latter; and although there may be a further difference, in an extension of the freedom of the press here, beyond an exemption from previous restraint, to an exemption from subsequent penalties also; yet that the actual legal freedom of the press, under the common law, must determine the degree of freedom, which is meant by the terms, and which is constitutionally secured against both previous and subsequent restraints.

The Committee are not unaware of the difficulty of all general questions, which may turn on the proper boundary between the liberty and licentiousness of the press. They will leave it therefore for consideration only, how far the difference between the nature of the British Government, and the nature of the American Governments, and the practice under the latter, may show the degree of rigor in the former, to be inapplicable to, and not obligatory in the latter.

The nature of Governments elective, limited and responsible, in their branches, may well be supposed to require a greater freedom of animadversion, than might be tolerated by the genius of such a government as that of Great Britain. In the latter, it is a maxim, that the King, an hereditary, not a responsible magistrate can do no wrong; and that the Legislature, which in two-thirds of its composition, is also hereditary, not responsible, can do what it pleases. In the United States, the Executive Magistrates are not held to be infallible, nor the Legislatures to be omnipotent; and both being elective, are both responsible. Is it not natural and necessary, under such different circumstances, that a different degree of freedom, in the use of the press, should be contemplated?

Is not such an inference favored by what is observable in Great Britain itself? Notwithstanding the general doctrine of the common law, on the subject of the press, and the occasional punishment of those, who use it with a freedom offensive to the Government; it is well known, that with respect to the responsible members of the Government, where the reasons operating here, become applicable there, the freedom exercised by the press, and protected by public opinion, far exceeds the limits prescribed by the ordinary rules of law. The Ministry, who are responsible to impeachment, are at all times animadverted on by the press, with peculiar freedom; and during the elections for the House of Commons, the other responsible part of the Government, the press is employed with as little reserve towards the Candidates.

The practice in America must be entitled to much more respect. In every State probably in the Union, the press has exerted a freedom in canvassing the merits and measures of public men, of every description, which has not been confined to the strict limits of the common law. On this footing the freedom of the press has stood; on this footing it yet stands. And it will not be a breach, either of truth or of candor, to say, that no persons or presses are in the habit of more unrestrained animadversions on the proceedings and functionaries of the State Governments, than the persons and presses most zealous in vindicating the act of Congress for punishing similar animadversions on the Government of the United States.

The last remark will not be understood, as claiming for the State Governments, an immunity greater than they have heretofore enjoyed. Some degree of abuse is inseparable from the proper use of every thing; and in no instance is this more true, than in that of the press. It has accordingly been decided by the practice of the States, that it is better to have a few of its noxious branches, to their luxurious growth, than by pruning them away, to injure the vigor of those yielding the proper fruits. And can the wisdom of this policy be doubted by any who reflect, that to the press alone, chequered as it is with abuses, the world is indebted for all the triumphs which have been gained by reason and humanity, over error and oppression; who reflect, that to the same beneficent source, the United States owe much of the lights which conducted them to the rank of a free and independent nation; and which have improved their political system into a shape so auspicious to their happiness. Had "Sedition Acts," forbidding every publication that might bring the constituted agents into contempt or disrepute, or that might excite the hatred of the people against the authors of unjust or pernicious measures, been uniformly enforced against the press; might not the United States have been languishing at this day, under the infirmities of a sickly confederation? Might they not, possibly, be miserable colonies, groaning under a foreign yoke?

To these observations, one fact will be added, which demonstrates that the common law cannot be admitted as the *universal* expositor of American terms, which may be the same with those contained in that law.—The freedom of conciecince, and of religion, are found in the same instruments, which assert the freedom of the press. It will never be admitted, that the meaning of the former, in the common law of England, is to limit their meaning in the United States.

Whatever weight may be allowed to these considerations, the Committee do not, however, by any means intend to rest the question on them. They contend that the article of the amendment, instead of supposing in Congress a power that might be exercised over the press, provided its freedom was not abridged, was meant as a positive denial to Congress, of any power whatever on the subject.

To demonstrate that this was the true object of the article, it will be sufficient to recall the circumstances which led to it, and to refer to the explanation accompaning the article.

[TO BE CONCLUDED NEXT WEEK.]

*Fatal Affray.*—An affray of a fatal character occurred, in Lancaster District, at Hill Island, on the Cawtaba river, on Sunday the 14th instant. The parties were *John Sweat* and *Thomas Pickett*, the latter of whom was killed; having been stabbed by the former with a knife. He survived, after having received the wound, until Wedensday last. Sweat was, we understand, arrested on Monday after the affray, and lodged in Lancaster jail to await his trial. We are without the particulars which led to the quarrel, but we learn that both had been drinking, adding another to the long list of crime, chargeable to the prevalence of intemperance.

*Camden Journal of March 25.*

The following translation of the President's Inaugural Speech, is from the Hartford Times. Whilst it embraces all the topics alluded to in the original, it is much easier to be understood in its present shape:

## THE INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

*"Vive La Bagatelle."*

Called from my splended mansion in Ohio, where I was pining in poverty on six thousand dollars per annum, I appear before the American People as the friend of paper money and hard cider.

It was the remark of a celebrated Roman writer, that "*Quosque tandem abutere,*" &c. Romulus and Remus were suckled by a female wolf, hic, hæc, hoc, and Cæsar was killed by Brutus. History speaks of the Curtii, and the Decii; one Roman Consul made his horse Senator; the elder Brutus and the lesser Asia; Europe, Asia, Africa America, and the polynesian Islands, and Cromwell was the Dictator of England.

I have to inform you, and it is a fact with which few of you are acquainted, that in the United States, the people elect their President, while in England, Victoria is Queen, and in New York, that excellent man, Frederick A. Tallmadge, is Recorder.

Demosthenes addressed the Athenians with an eloquence almost as persuasive as that used by Daniel Webster at Patchogue; in this country the people have the privilege of voting.

The great danger to our institutions is, that some one department may assume to itself too much power; but this charge shall never be made against the Executive while I am President; I shall therefore recommend nothing, do nothing, say nothing about the finances, sign all Bills passed by Congress, let the country take care of itself, and with unflinching patriotism, draw from the public Treasury my salary of twenty-five thousand dollars per annum.

I have no opinion of a metallic currency; if the people could only believe a promise as good as a performance, they would consider pieces of paper with pictures on them a good currency.

The people of the District of Columbia are not slaves—they are not subjects; but they are inhabitants of the District of Columbia.

A man cannot be a citizen of two States at the same time; two is not one, neither is one two; but a citizen of one State may offer advice to the citizens of another State.

The Swiss Cantons get along quite comfortably; forbearance is a good thing. Moses was a great law giver, and Confucius a celebrated Chinese philosopher, to say nothing about the Helvetic confederacy, the Scythians, or the Scandinavians.

There is no use in quarrelling about Territorial lines; if we all do what we ought to do, we will all do right. Bolivar was a tyrant, although he called himself Liberator; and Mark Antony was a demagogue.

It is not to be endured that Democrats should hold office; I shall therefore turn them out; not because they are in favor of Democratic principles, but because they openly supported them; a poor reason is better than none.

All my speech has been about our domestic concerns; having fought at the battle of Tippecanoe, I shall take good care of our Foreign relations; you may reply upon the wisdom of my course, as I shall follow the advice of my Secretary of State, *who distinguished himself during the last war.*

Before I conclude, let me recommend that all party lines be obliterated, and that the whole American people support me. Octavious had a party, and Antony had a party; the warriors of the North overrun the Roman Empire, and Mr. J. N. Reynolds knows all about "Symmes' Hotel."

Let me recommend to all the people to read their Bibles, go to church, and support the new Democratic party, of which I am the head, and Daniel Webster, and Theodore Dwight and others, popular members.

I am now President; go home, good people, and remember what I have said, while I go to enjoy my marble log cabin, and my twenty-five thousand per annum.

*The Inaugural.*—The Charleston Mercury characterizes the first address of the hard cider President, more perfectly than any of our cotemporaries. Its outside is altogether in the "Tippy" style, but all under the cover is ultra Federalism of the WEBSTER school. We predict, with perfect confidence, that all General HARRISON's clish-maclaver about JEFFERSON and Democracy will turn out rank *black-cockadeism*—that not one Republican measure will have his countenance during his Administration; but that the whole complexion of all hts public acts, like that of his Cabinet, will be at enmity with all the doctrines of the Virginia school, which he professes to follow.

The New York Sun has the following good hit at the United States Bank:

*Obituary Extraordinary.*—Died on Wednesday last, the Bank of the United States, in the 25th year of her age. She has been in a declining state for several years, and was advised by the celebrated Dr. Jackson to withdraw to retirement, but being of an active disposition, and influenced by Dr. Biddle, was induced to practice extreme exercise, whereby she injured herself in attempting to lift a great quantity of cotton, which induced an over circulation or too great an issue. *Drafts* were applied in rapid succession; but, alas! like contrary poisons, calculated to keep the body alive, they proved too much for her *weak State*, and without a groan she ceased to exist. Her loss will be deeply felt, especially by a few *editors*, who partook largely of her bounty. She took a conspicuous part in the revulsion of '35 and '36, and assisted greatly in the rise of *real* and *unreal* estate to the remotest parts of the Union. May she rest in peace forever.

A rumor is in circulation that the British Minister has received instructions to demand the liberation of *McLeod*, or his passports. We beleive there is no truth in this report; it being circulated by the Federalists, to terrify the people of New York into an acquiescence in the contemplated surrender, without a trial, of a man accused of murder, under the menaces of England, or to make that trial a mockery.—*Raleigh Standard.*

THE LATE DESPATCHES.—Letters from Washington represent that the character of the despatches from England, which came in the President, affords an additional cause for apprehension in respect to the termination of the difficulties between the two countries. We know not what authority the writers have for their assertions, but it is intimated that the British Government demands the release of McLeod. The U. S. Government, will not, of course, interfere in the matter, until the British Government acknowledges that it authorized the outrage, and that acknowledgment will be sufficient cause to demand redress. Turn the subject which ever way it will admit of, and it has a threatening aspect. Our government has, however, taken the proper position, and will be maintained in it by the country. The result of the trial, should it terminate favorably for McLeod, may settle the difficulty without further intervention by either government.

*Philad. Spirit of the Times.*




# MECKLENBURG JEFFERSONIAN:

CHARLOTTE, N. C.,

**Tuesday Morning, March 30, 1841**


*Democratic Republican Nomination for Congress:*

**GREEN W. CALDWELL,**

OF MECKLENBURG.

### CANDIDATES FOR CLERKS.

☞ We are requested by a number of citizens from all parts of the County to announce CHARLES T. ALEXANDER, Jr., a candidate at the next August election, for the office of Clerk of Mecklenburg County Court.

We have also been similarly requested to announce JENNINGS B. KERR, Esq., a candidate at the same time for re-election to the office of Clerk of the Superior Court.

We are authorized to announce B. OATS, Esq., as a candidate for re-election to the office of Clerk of Mecklenburg County Court, at the next election.

Charlotte, March 30, 1841. te

☞ We feel highly flattered by the many kind complimentary notices bestowed upon our paper by our Editorial brethren—both Whig and Democrat. We assure each and all of them, that their kind wishes for our prosperity are most cordially reciprocated. It may not be amiss to state, that our anticipations have been more than realized in the rapid increase of subscribers to the Jeffersonian since the first number was issued. We can, however, and it would please us, to crowd a great many more on our books.

## EXTRA SESSION OF CONGRESS.

All doubt is now dissipated;—below will be found the Proclamation of President *Harrison* calling an Extra Session of Congress, to meet on the 31st of May next.

*By the President of the United States of America*

### A PROCLAMATION

Whereas, sundry important and weighty matters, principally growing out of the condition of the revenue and finances of the country, appear to me to call for the consideration of Congress at an earlier day than its next annual session, and thus form an extraordinary occasion, such as renders necessary, in my judgment, the convention of the two Houses as soon as may be practicible, I do, therefore, by this my Proclamation, convene the two Houses of Congress, to meet in the Capitol at the city of Washington, on the last Monday, being the thirty-first day of May next. And I require the respective Senators and Representatives then and there to assemble, in order to recieve such information respecting the state of the Union as may be given to them, and to devise and adopt such measures as the good of the country may seem to them, in the exercise of their wisdom and discretion, to require.

In testimony whereof, I have caused the seal of the United Stats to be hereunto affixed, and signed the same with my hand.

Done at the City of Washington, this seventeenth day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-one, and [L. S.] of the Independence of the United States the sixty-fifth.

W. H. HARRISON.

By the President:

DANIEL WEBSTER,

Secretary of State.

We are not told in this Proclamation, what the "important and weighty matters" are which require this extraordinary convocation of Congress. The power to call an Extra Session was placed in the hands of the President, to be used only in cases of extreme national importance—such as a threatened rupture with a Foreign nation, or such general national embarrassment and distress, cutting off the revenues of the Government, as induced Mr. Van Buren to call an Extra Session in 1837. It is not pretended by any body, that any such causes as these now exist to require the immediate attention of Congress. Then why put the country to the useless expense of at least *two hundred thousand dollars* to carry out what? Why, disguise it as they may, the sole object of this Extra Session is to provide for a more general and profuse distribution of the "*spoils of office,*" and to saddle upon the country the odious measures so long unsuccessfully contended for by the Federal Party. Now, mark what we predict:—The first thing that will be attempted at the Extra Session will be the repeal of the *Sub-Treasury*, before its operations can satisfy the country of its beneficial tendency to render the business of the country stable and healthy. This done, the next question will be, how are the financial operations of the Government to be managed? Then will come the project of a *National Bank*, the longing for which was so artfully kept out of view by the Federalists in the late contest. After this, the *Assumption of the State Debts*, by a distribution of the proceeds of the public lands will be moved, thus taking away from the revenues of the National Treasury about *three millions of dollars* annually, and thereby create the necessity of burdening the south with a new Tariff to fill the coffers of northern manufacturers. Government being thus completely under Federal rule in all its departments, a general division of the "spoils" will be made among the swarms of office hunters and hungry expectants who have been crowding Washington for a month past.

These are the prime objects of the Extra Session—none others can, in truth, be assigned. Do they justify this extraordinary measure—this enormous expense at a time when the revenues of the country are barely sufficient to defray an economical administration of the ordinary affairs of Government? And is this the way in which the new Administration is to produce "good times," and "make money plenty"—by expending thousands for no useful purpose?

Let the People be awake to these matters; the country may be involved in all the measures of

Federalism before we are aware of their author's designs.

The folly and injustice of this measure of an Exta Session will be more plainly seen on a perusal of the following article from the Baltimore Republican.—It will effectually disfranchise two of the Sovereign States of the Union. It is out of the question for Alabama or Mississippi to be represented in the Extra Session—at least before the middle of June. Thus it is, that the whole country must again be set in an uproar—extra sessions of Legislatures called—extra elections for members of Congress held, at a great expense—the People called out at a busy season from their business to attend the polls, and two Sovereign States disfranchised, and all that the Federal Party, before the excitement and delusion under which the People acted in the late election can have time to cool down, may hasten a division of the "spoils," and saddle the country with their unconstitutional measures.

This is the promised "*economy and reform*" !!

FROM THE BALTIMORE REPUBLICAN.

"In 13 out of the 16 States, members of Congress have not yet been elected, eight of which will not be represented in case an extra session be called to commence before August next, unless extra elections be held for the choice of members. Nor is this all; but in two of the States there can be no election held for members of Congress, except at the regular time for their general elections, without the call of a special session of the Legislatures and the passage of laws for the purpose. Our readers will recollect the difficulty on account of the members from the State of Mississippi;—the consequence of the extra session which was called to commence in September. It grew out of the fact that the Governor, without any express authority in the laws of the State, having ordered a special election, which will not, in all probability, occur again. To provide for a choice of members to attend a session of Congress to commence prior to the regular period, which is the first Monday in December, a special election of the Legislature of that State must be ordered; and as the Governor of Alabama has no power to call an extra election, if the extra session of Congress be called to commence before August, an extra session of the Legislature of that State also must be held.

"As those States cannot be represented without the call of extra sessions of the Legislatures, and as it will be necessary to give some considerable time for the notice of such a call of the sessions of those Legislatures, and afterwards for the extra elections, it would seem to be certain that if the extra session of Congress be called to commence in May, as has been suggested, neither Alabama or Mississippi can possibly be represented in it."

## THE PRESIDENCY IN 1844.

The Legislature of Missouri at its recent session, adopted Resolutions nominating Mr. VAN BUREN as a candidate for re-election to the Presidency in 1844. Gov. Reynolds having transmitted these Resolutions to the Ex-President, his reply is published in the *Globe* of the 16th inst. In his letter, Mr. Van Buren declines being considered a candidate for re-election, and accompanies this declension with a train of eloquent remarks upon his retirement from office, and the duty of the Democracy in their future struggles, that will still more endear him to every true Democrat. He says, that this early demonstration of continued confidence and preference is probably dictated more by the personal partiality of his Democratic friends than from any other cause—a feeling which is dangerous to the prosperity of a Republican Government, and which can now be checked by no one with more propriety than himself;—that the Democratic Party can boast many distinguished members quite as well qulified for the office as himself, and upon whom the country has never yet conferred her highest honors;—that the Democracy should put off the selection of a candidate to a more suitable time, and in the mean time rally their whole forces under the banner of "all for principles and nothing for men!"

The whole letter breathes the spirit of a true Democrat and a noble patriot. We shall publish it in our next paper.

An old adage says;—"It is a bad rule that will not work both ways." The *agrarian* precedent lately set by the Federal Party in the U. S. Senate, in ejecting *Blair & Rives* from an office to which they had been elected under an express act of Congress, may, at some future day, involve that party in somewhat of a quandrary. Suppose they should, at the ensuing *Extra Session*, succeed in what they will certainly attempt, the establishment of a mammoth National Bank; then at the next Congress if the Democrats should have a majority in both Houses, (which they will as certainly have as that the meeting of the 28th Congress rolls round), can they not, according to the above precedent in the case of Blair & Rives, repeal its Charter—knock it on the head, and kick it to the dogs? The principle in both cases is precisely the same—one is no more a *vested right* than the other—both are contracts. Let us state the case:

The Senate confer upon Blair & Rives the office of Public Printer, and agree to give them a stated sum for the performance of certain specified duties, for the due performance of which they give bond and security. This is a plain contract, and made in pursuance of law. Well, Congress confers upon certain money-lenders certain extra privileges, in the shape of a Bank Charter, upon condition that these individuals or company will safely keep and disburse the public money, furnish a sound currency, and pay a suitable *bonus* to Government for these privileges. What is this but a contract?—There is this difference in the two cases, however—while the former is in *pursuance* of law, the latter is in *violation* of the Constitution and the rights of every citizen. Let the Federalists pass a Bank Bill, and this *revolutionary* precedent of theirs will blow it "sky-high" in less than two years.

*New York coming right.*—The Charter Elections in New-York are now progressing. Returns in the Albany Argus show a great increase to the Democratic strength since November. A number of towns heretofore carried by the Federalists, have been redeemed, by the election of Democrats, and all looks cheering and indicative of a speedy redemption of the Empire State from Federal rule.

## "ORGANIZE!—ORGANIZE!"

By reference to the Proclamation of Gov. MOREHEAD, in another column, it will be seen that the election for members to Congress from this State, is ordered to take place *on the 13th of May next*, in order that our members may take there seats in the Extra Session on the 31st of the same month.

This early election should stimulate the Democracy to increased exertions in the good cause;—we have much to do, and but little time to do it in. We must be ORGANIZED, so as to bring our *whole force* to the polls:—No Democrat should fail to vote in a contest like the present; and we feel sure that many who voted the Federal ticket last November have got their eyes open to the false professions of the Federalists, and will acknowledge their error, as freemen should, by voting the Democratic ticket for the time to come. How can it be otherwise, when they see the appropriation of *six thousand dollars* to buy "*French Bedsteads*," &c., for Gov. MOREHEAD, and upwards of *fifteen thousand* to buy "Brussels Carpets," hire a "Gardener," &c., for Gen. Harrison, after hearing all that was said by these Federalists last summer about this same species of extravagance?—and, furthermore, after promising to make money plenty, times easy, and to administer the Government with economy, to call an extra session of Congress, at a vast expense, when no interest of the country demands it, but merely to perfect the fruits of a party triumph; we say, after seeing all these things, how can any honest man longer tolerate such disgraceful inconsistency?—such down-right humbugry?

From all parts of this District, we have the most cheering accounts. We feel no hesitation in expressing our opinion that Mr. CALDWELL will be elected by between 800 and 1,200 votes, if the Democrats turn out, and we are well assured that they will.

## VIRGINIA AND NEW YORK.

Most of our readers are doubtless aware, that a controversy has existed for some time, produced by the refusal of Gov. Seward of New York to deliver up, on the demand of the Governor of Virginia, certain fugitives from justice, charged with stealing and carrying away two slaves from Virginia. This refusal of the Abolition Whig Governor of New York, to comply with a plain duty, as laid down by the letter and spirit of the Constitution, has reduced the Virginia Legislature to the necessity of passing an inspection law of a most severe character. The law provides, that every vessel of whatever dsscription, owned in part or in whole by any citizen or citizens of New York, or by any other than citizens of the State of Virginia, and bound to any port in the State of New York, shall, before departing, undergo a strict examination by an inspection officer to detect any slave that may have been stolen and concealed on board; and any commander of a vessel refusing to permit, or who evades such inspection, is subjected to a heavy fine and the forfeiture of his vessel and cargo. The law is to take effect on the 1st of May, 1842, unless New York shall recede from her present position before that time.

This is the first heavy blow Abolition has received, and we hope to see all the Southern States who may be similarly assailed, following up this example by the Old Dominion.

Since writing the above, we see from the Richmond papers, that most unpleasant consequences have been produced in Virginia by this New York controversy.

A man by the name of Curry, charged with forgery, escaped from New York into Virginia; the Governor of New York demanded his delivery, which was refused by the Governor of Virginia, until the former should comply with *his* duty in a similar case. The Legislature of Virginia being informed of the refusal of the Governor to give up Curry, adopted Resolutions disapproving that refusal; when Gov. GILMER, with a manly firmness, immediately resigned his office! The office of Governor being thus vacated, its duties, until the meeting of the next Legislature, devolves upon the senior member of the Council of State.

This confusion in the councils of Virginia upon this vital question, is deeply to be regretted. In our humble opinion, Gov. GILMER took the only proper course, in not complying with the demand of the Governor of New York.

He remarks, with a manly dignity, in his letter of resignation, that, "As the Chief Magistrate of Virginia, I have not been willing to acknowledge any superiority in the demands of New York over those of this State; and while I hold this station, no demand of the Governor of New York will be respected, until it is conceded that Virginia is entitled to at least an equal measure of justice and respect with New York."

Under the head of "Black List," the Richmond Enquirer is keeping a faithful register of all the proscriptions for opinion's sake made by the new Administration. Already upwards of fifty removals, supersedures, &c., have been made, to reward the "spoils"—hating Federalists. Harrison loudly declaimed against appointing members of Congress to office, and bringing the Government patronage to bear upon the independence of the press by giving Editors office. Verily, he may truly say, "that there is a remarkable contrast in the conduct of candidates for office *before* and *after* obtaining power;" for he has already appointed *three* Editors and *nine* members of Congress to office! As a cotemporary remarks—"is not this prime—most capital humbug?" It is "hard cider reform" in the perspective.

*A matter to be remembered by the freemen of the 11th District.*—A Federal paper, eulogising Col. BARRINGER, remarks, that "he will *run* like blazes!" If the Colonel is really of a *running* disposition, we think he will make a bad representative to Congress at this time, when we have the prospect before us of a war with Great Britain.—How would the freemen of the 11th District feel, if a war were to break out, and they should immediately see their representative precipitately leave his post at Washington, and take to his heels for safety. It would not do at all! No, no; in these "piping times of war," we must have a man there who's not given to running.

## THE EX-PRESIDENT.

We have not heretofore noticed an interesting correspondence between Ex-President *Van Buren* and the Democratic Members of Congress, which occurred a few days before the 4th inst. Had we room at this time, we would gladly publish the whole of this correspondence; we can now only state, that *one hundred and thirty-eight* members of Congress signed a letter to the Ex-President, expressing their unshaken confidence in "the ability, patriotism, firmness and disinterestedness" with which he has pursued the straight path of the public good, and inviting him to a public dinner, which he declined. In his reply, Mr. Van Buren says:

"It can scarcely be necessary for me to express to you the feeling of profound gratitude with which I receive this mark of your continued respest and confidence. Always regarding the office from which I am about to retire, as a trust to be administered for the general benefit of others, I have endeavored, as far as possible, to associate my own personal interest in its possession closely and inseparably with what I have ever believed, and still believe, to be the best interests of the great body of the people, and to discharge the highly responsibile duties committed to the Chief Magistrate of this great Confederation in conformity with the opinions and principles of those who honored me with their confidence.

"No one, gentlemen, however sagacious, can penetrate the future, or clearly predict the prospective results of great public measures, more especially is this true of one who has had an active personal agency in their maturity and adoption. Making, however, every reasonable allowance for this consideration, I cannot hesitate to avow my entire confidence in the complete success and salutary consequences of the important measures I have felt it my duty to recommend, and which have received the sanction of Congress.

"The testimony of so large a portion of the representatives of the undivided Democracy of the United States, conveyed in your address, added to the warm support of a much greater number of independent suffrages than that by which I was elected, leave me without apprehension as to the opinion which has been formed in respect to my official conduct by those who made me the depository of their confidence.

"These objections accomplished, I retire from the high and honorable station bestowed upon me by my countrymen, without a single personal wish unsatisfied. I find myself, gentlemen, incapable of doing justice to the feelings awakened by the eloquent expression of regard and confidence with which you have honored me. Let it therefore suffice to say, that they are received with heartfelt pleasure, and will be long and gratefully remembered."

"*Harrison Economy.*"—We stated last week, that the appropriations made for furnishing "finery" for Gen. Harrison, repairs of his House, dressing flower beds, Gardener's Salary, &c., amounted, *for a beginning*, to upwards *fifteen thousand dollars;* and at this rate, in four years, he would spend, independent of his salary, upwards of *sixty-two thousand dollars*. Now, let us compare this with Mr. Van Buren's "extravagance," so much complained of by the Federalists before getting into office.

The whole amount of appropriations for furnishing the President's House, keeping up the public grounds, Gardener's salary, &c., amounted in Mr. Van Buren's four years, to a fraction over *twenty thousand dollars*—only about *five thousand* more than was necessary for General Harrison to *begin* with! And yet Mr. Van Buren was denounced as an extravagant, voluptuous "fop," by those who made many believe that Gen. Harrison was a lover of a plain, unostentatious style of living—that he abhorred extravagance above all things! Did ever the practice of any party so completely condemn all their professions? Such glaring inconsistency is positively disgraceful.

*An Indication.*—Mr. WEBSTER, the new Secretary of State, in appointing his son Chief Clerk in the State Department, denominates him "*under Secretary of State.*" There is no such an officer known in our Constitution or laws. There is, however, such an officer under the *British* Government. Is Mr. Webster copying after that Government; or, is he too aristocratic to have *his* son called a *Clerk*.

*Another.*—The Charleston *Courier*, a paper which lately deserted the Democracy, and went over to Federalism, recently published an article from a London paper, *without comment*, in which the United States are denounced as "*noisy Democracies*," and impudently predicting that the Union will soon be dissolved, and our people again be placed under the Yoke of a British King! The same article states, that the separation of the States from the British Government "has not added much to the sum of human happiness." What do such indications mean?

*Virginia.*—The Democracy of the glorious "Old Dominion," the "unterrified Commonwealth," seem to be vigorously organizing for the Spring Election. Primary meetings are every where being held, the most popular candidates brought out, and every determination evinced to "do or die" in the good cause. We are glad to see this. Virginia was the "Flag State" in the dark days of '98—her example and her perseverance then saved the Republic. The same battle with the same enemy we have now to fight over again;—Virginia is again the "Flag State," and let her gallant sons recollect that the eyes of every Democrat in the Union are now bent thitherwards for consolation—if they falter in this trying crisis—if Virginia proves recreant, where will the patriot's hope rest? But we have no fears of *that* State. The tone of her public journals assure us that the principles of '98 are destined to another glorious triumph within her borders next month.

*New Hampshire.*—The sturdy and unwavering Democrats of this noble State have again proved themselves invincible. The Elections just over for Congress and the State Legislature, have resulted in a complete route of Federalism. The Legislature is almost entirely Democratic, and the Delegation to Congress is wholly so.

*Pennsylvania.*—The Federalists have nominated the Hon. JOHN BANKS as their candidate for Governor of Pennsylvania, in opposition to Gov. DAVID R. PORTER, who is the Democratic candidate for re-election.

## MORE WHIG DEMONSTRATIONS.

The Federal Whig Legislature of Indianna (a State which gave some thousands more votes at the late Presidential Election than there were free white males in it) has just passed a law granting runaway negroes *trial by jury*—that is, like New-York, and other Abolition Whig States, placing it beyond the power of a master to reclaim his property without going through an almost interminable routine of law-suits and expending twice its worth.

Certain Kentuckians, whose slaves had eloped into Ohio, lately found and arrested them at Oberlin, in that State—proved them according to law, and were about to take their leave for Kentucky, when a crowd of Abolition Whigs and free negroes assaulted them with brick-bats, clubs, &c., and for resisting this mob, the owners of the slaves were caried before a Judge, and bound over to Court in a heavy bond to answer for a breach of the peace! The owners of the negroes were compelled to commit them to jail to keep the mob from rescuing them. An unsuccessful attempt was then made by the mob to tear down the jail. This is "Whig" opposition to Abolition. We hope Kentucky will get enough of it—and she doubtless will, with Ohio on one side, Indiana on the other, and two Abolition Whig journals supported within her own borders.

"*Hard Times*" *Still!*....Does the following, copied out of a late New York "Whig" paper, look much like the "good times" promised us by Gen. Harrison and his supporters last summer?

"The royal mail steam packet will carry out any but pleasant news to the people of Great Britain.—the relations of this country with England are of The most curious character. Some of the stocks of the United Stats in which the people of Great Britain have many millions of dollars, are done, past hope, sunk in their fortunes. The shares of the United States Bank, which but a few months since were bought for $125, are now selling for $17. Several ohter stocks have fallen fearfully; many of the fancy stocks are comparatively worthless. And by some it is thoght matters are not yet at the worst; it is said and believed that U. S. Bank stocks will fall to 10.

"To a certain extent, also, the commerce of the country may be said to be prostrate. Many kinds of business are perfectly stagnant; although the little which is doing is of a healthy character. The dry goods market is dull beyond belief; the large foreign shippers for the spring market will lose heavily, and in various branches in which English capital is largly invested, very serious losses will occur. Nor is there much hope of any great revival of trade till after the extra session of Congress is convened, and the measures of the next administration promulgated."

"RESTORATION OF BUSINESS."—The N. Y. American of yesterday, in noticing the sales of stocks, says:—Dull, dull, still are the times at the Stock Exchange, and downward the tendency, although today the variation from yesterday's prices is little enough."

Is this what the people were led to suppose on the inauguration of Gen. Harrison?

*N. Y. Standard.*

CHARLES B. PENROSE, an Anti-mason and Abolitionist, has been appointed by Gen. Harrison, Solicitor of the Treasury. He was the prime mover and plotter of the famous "buck-shot war" at Harrisburg, in 1838, when the attempt was made to revolutionize the Government of Pennsylvania, by forcing into the Legislature as representatives from Philadelphia, under cover of "the broad seal," men whom the People at the ballot-box had rejected. The New Jersey Certificates were but a copy of Penrose's patent:—he is now rewarded for his cunning invention, although it did not succeed so very well.

*Great Flood.*—The papers generally are teeming with accounts of high waters from the late heavy rains. The Wilmington papers state, that the Cape Fear and Neuse Rivers were higher than they have been since 1796. The river at Hamburg, S. Carolina, lacked only *three feet* of being as high as it was last spring, when the whole town of Hamburgh, and part of Augusta, Ga., were immersed by the flood. The embankments, &c., on the Rail-Road from Columbia to Charleston have been so seriously injured as to entirely stop all transportation and travelling for many days. Some of the rivers are said to have been *fifty-five feet* above common water. The Consequence has been a great destruction of Stock and other property, and, in a few cases, of human life.

*Tennessee*—Gov. JAMES K. POLK is the Democratic candidate for re-election in this State. He is opposed by a Maj. JAMES C. JONES, of Wilson county, as the Federal Candidate.

FOR THE JEFFERSONIAN.

Extract from the Minutes of Concord Presbytery:

At the stated Session of the Persbytery of Concord, on the 11th instant, after the free conversation on the state of religion, the following Resolution was adopted, viz:

"Whereas it appears, from the statement made by the members of Presbytery, that the state of vital piety, within our bounds, is discouragingly, if not alarmingly, low;—therefore,

RESOLVED, That it be earnestly recommended to the Pastors and Churches under our care, to observe the Saturday before the first Sabbath in April next, as a day of special *fasting*, *humiliation*, and *prayer*; that each Pastor be enjoined to preach a sermon on that day, inquiring into the causes and remedies of this state of things; and that the Ruling Elders of the churches be affectionately urged to co-operate diligently with the Pastors in special efforts to im prove the state of religion within their respective bounds."

S. WILLIAMSON, Stated Clerk.

*Great Flood.*—The unprecedented quantity of Rain, which has recently fallen, has caused an extraordinary rise in in all our water courses—the greatest, it is said, since 1794. At Smithfield, the River has overflowed its Western bank to the distance of nearly half a mile, while Waynesboro' is perfectly inundated. We understand, that the inhabitants there, as at Venice, visit each other in their Gondolas, (*alias* Canoes) the streets and lower parts of the houses being entirely submerged.

The Fayetteville Observer says, that the River, at that place, rose 55 feet above low water mark, reaching within 11 feet of Clarendon Bridge, and backing water up Cross Creek, over four mill-dams, to the very heart of the Town.—*Ral. Reg.*

THE DEEPEST SNOW YET.—It commenced snowing in this City, on Tuesday night about 10 o'clock, and continued without intermission, until the same hour the next night. It is the deepest Snow of the Winter, and measures some eight or ten inches on a level. The Western and Southern Mail arrived yesterday, but the Rail Road was so blocked up, we had nothing from the North.—*ib.*

TEXAS.—An Act has just passed the Texian Congress, exempting Slaves "in the possession or ownership of the *bona fide* master, heir or heirs, legatee or legatees, of any intestate or deceased person, from forced sale, by virtue of any writ of *venditioni exponas*, *firei facias*, or execution of any kind." The effect of this law, it seems to us, will be to hold out a bounty to swindlers to run off negroes from the United States.—*ib.*

*The Eleventh District.*—The Federal papers have already commenced their "game of brag;" and are now busily engaged at manufacturing public sentiment for this District. The Charlotte Journal says, "In Lincoln, we are informed that a split has taken place in the ranks of the locos; and several persons of character and influence, have thrown off the trammels of party dictation, and are now determined to stand by their country and Col. Barringer to the last." We hope our friends in other counties of the District, will pay no attention to such statements as the above; it is untrue in every particular, and was, no doubt, put out for the purpose of deceiving. We assure them, (the "information" of the Charlotte Journal to the contrary notwithstanding,) that the Democracy of Lincoln were never more united and never more determined to maintain their principles, than they are at this time. The Democracy of Lincoln "split," when their principles are assailed? You might as well, (if we may be permitted to use a phrase of our neighbor over the way) "you might as well attempt to divide the Blue Ridge." We repeat, that there is no "split" in the Republican ranks; the prospects of our party were never brighter; and, when the day of trial comes, Mr. Caldwell will go out of the county with a clear majority of not less than 1000 votes. Mark the prediction.—[Lin. Rep.

*Sixteen Servants.*—Among the items required for furnishing President *Harrison* with Furniture, out of the $6000 appropriation, was *bedding for sixteen servants*. Think of that, ye victims of the coon-skin mania. A log-cabin President, the "Farmer of North Bend," with sixteen servants at his heels. This is the man who it was pretended was so very plain and unostentatious, that a log-cabin and its humble appurtenances were all he courted. He now rides in one of the most splendid and costly carriges in the Union, and has sixteen servants to boot. Tip and his federal friends knew how to hoax the people. A most capital joke, wasn't it? To make the people believe they were all plain "Jeffersonian Democrats," and then come out in a style of princely magnificence.—*Raleigh Standard.*

The Richmond Compiler of the 19th inst. copies the following from a recent number of the Nashville Union. We are glad to see his late opponents endorse such sentiments relative to Gen. *Jackson:*

"Gen. Jackson visited his friends in Nashville on Monday, returning to the Hermitage on next day. We cannot perceive that the mental faculties of this venerable man are impaired in the slightest degree. With all the great questions of national policy, both foreign and domestic, he preserves that thorough knowledge for which he was distinguished in active life, and freely discusses them with his usual frankness and clearness. His general health seems to be as good as it has been for several years, and the country has reason to hope that he will yet be preserved for a considerable period as a guide and a living light to the path of young republicans who are determined through life to 'be just and fear not.'"

*Advertising.*—We copy the following sensible remarks upon this subject, from an exchange paper:

Advertising is like a travelling sign. No business man will hesitate to pay twenty dollars for a sign, where he would never think of paying half the sum for advertising. The one is a sign seen only by those who pass the store and can see the goods that are for sale as well as the sign. The advertisement is a comprehensive sign, that comes under the eye of hundreds who will never see the sign over the door; yet some soft heads pretend to argue, that because some men have done a good business without advertising, advertising is unnecessary. They might as well argue, that because some men have made money without industry, industry is unnecesary.

*Canker worms.*—The season for Canker Worms and other destructive insects to ascend trees is near at hand. Quicklime thrown round the roots will destroy the germ, and in a short time that region would become uncomfortable for such noxious insects.

## State of North-Carolina.

*By His Excellency, JOHN M. MOREHEAD, Governor, Captain-General and Commander-in-Chief, in and over the State aforesaid:*

WHEREAS, I have been duly informed by the Proclamation of His Excellency, WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON, President of the United States, that the last Monday of May next, (being the 31st day thereof,) has been fixed upon by him for the meeting of the first Session of the twenty-seventh Congress of the United States: an event which renders it expedient and necessary that the Election for the Representatives from this State in the next Congress should be held at an earlier day than the usual time of holding said Elections: Now, therefore, by virtue of the authority in me vested, by an Act of the General Asembly of this State entitled "An Act concerning the mode of choosing Senators and Representatives in the Congress of the United States," (Revised Statutes of N. C., Chapter 72d,) and to the end, that the freemen of this State may be duly represented in the next Congress, at its first session commencing as aforesaid, I do issue this my Proclamation, hereby commanding and requiring all Sheriffs and other Returning Officers of the several Counties composing each Congressional District, to cause Polls to be opened and kept, and Elections to be held, for Representatives to the next Congress of the United States on Thursday, the thirteenth day of May next, at the places established by law in their respective Counties, for holding said Elections. And I do further command and require said Sheriffs, and other Returing Officers, to meet for the purpose of comparing the Polls, at the times and places prescribed by law for that purpose. And I do, by this, my proclamation, further "require the Freemen of this State, to meet in their respective Counties, at the time" aforesaid, and "at the places established by law, then and there to give their votes for Representaties" in the next Congress.

Done at the City of Raleigh, this the twenty-second day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-one, and of the Independence of the United States the sixty-fifth.

J. M. MOREHEAD.

By the Governor:
JA: T. LITTLEJOHN, Pri. Sec. 4-3

## PROSPECTUS

Of a political newspaper, to be issued from the office of "The North Carolina Standard," to be entitled

## THE EXTRA STANDARD:

THOMAS LORING, *EDITOR.*

THE EXTRA STANDARD is intended to accommodate those of our fellow-citizens who desire a cheap publication, containing sound political doctrines, and the news of the day; and will be published semi-monthly.

The Editor will endeavor to make this publication acceptable to the public; especially that portion who are friendly to democratic Republican principles.

The price will be $1 per year, payable in all cases in advance. As the price is low, the terms must be complied with—no paper will be sent to any one without the amount of ONE DOLLAR *in advance*, and all papers will be discontinued at the end of the year, unless the advance for the second year is sent by the time the first expires.

*Twelve* copies will be sent to one address, for one year, or to different individuals, on the payment of *ten dollars* in advance.

A *specimen number* will be issued in a few days.

Should the subscription justify the undertaking, the first number will be issued about the 1st of May next.

T. LORING.

Raleigh, March 3, 1841.



## POETRY.

TRUE LOVE.—By N. P. Willis.

'They may talk of Love in a Cottage
And bowers of the trellised vine,
Of Nature bewichingly simple,
And milk-maids half divine;
'They may talk of the pleasures of sleeping,
'Neath the shade of a spreading tree,
Of a walk with a nymph in the morning,
Who trips with a footstep free.

But give me a sly flirtation,
By the light of a chandalier,
With music, to play in the pauses,
And nobody over-near;
Or give me a seat on the sofa,
With a glass of especial wine,
And a mamma too blind to discover
The small white hand in mine.

Your love in a cottage grows hungry,
Your vine is a nest of flies,
Simplicity cuts the graces,
And milk-maids talk of pies,
You sink to your shady slumber,
And wake with a bug in your ear,
And your nymph that walks in the morning
Is shod like a mountain deer.

True love is at home on a carpet,
And mightily likes his ease,
True love has an eye for a capon,
And would starve mid your shady trees;
His wing is the fan of a lady,
His foot's an invisible thing,
His arrow is tipped with a jewel,
And shot from a silver string.

COMMENT BY THE HON. R. H. WILD.

You may talk of your sly flirtation,
By the light of a chandalier,
With the music to play in the pauses,
And nobody over-near;
Or boast of your seat on the sofa,
With a glass of especial wine,
And mamma too blind to discover
The small white hand in thine.

But the green sward give me, and the river,
The soul-shrine of love-lit eyes,
A breeze, and the aspen-leaf's quiver,
A sun-set and Georgian skies.
Or give me the moon for an astral,
The stars for a chandalier,
And a maiden to warble a pastoral,
With a musical voice on my ear.

Your vision with wine being doubled.
You take *twice* the liberties due,
And early next morning are troubled
With "Parson, or pistols for two;"
Unfit for this world or the other,
You're forced to be married or killed:
The lady you choose, or her brother,
And a grave, or a paragraph's filled

True Love is at home among flowers,
And if he would dine at his ease,
A capon's as good in his bowers
As in rooms heated *ninety* degrees;
O'er sighs intermingled, he hovers,
He foots it as light as he flies,
His dreams, the glances of lovers,
Are shot to the heart from the skies.



## AGRICULTURE.

From the Charleston Mercury.

### THE COTTON CROP.

We have watched the progress of the market and the arrival of the crop with no little anxiety—from the apparently well-grounded fear, not yet fully relieved, that the great influx of Cotton during the early part of the season, would, when fully felt in the European market, create a revulsion in the price of our staple. The danger of such an effect is not in our opinion yet passed, and we regard the present time as the most critical moment of the season, to the speculators in Cotton—but that is their look out. We have endeavored as far as depended on the influence of one Journal, to ward off such revulsion by an exposition of the true state of the crop and the reasons perculiar to the year which had brought so large a part of it prematurely to market. These reasons, and the conclusion we draw from them, stand now amply confirmed. On the 1st of January last, we staked our credit on the prophecy, that, by the first of March, the receipts of the present crop would have fallen short of the same period last year, 200,000 bales. The following is a comparative statement of the receipts in all the Southern ports to the latest dates:

| | | | 1840-1. | 1839-40 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| N. Orleans, | Feb. | 20, | 476,692 | 634,977 |
| Mobile, | " | 24, | 182,335 | 544,878 |
| Florida, | " | 6, | 35,838 | 212,550 |
| Georgia, | " | 25, | 62,453 | 130,405 |
| S. Carolina, | " | 26, | 111,086 | 163,212 |
| N. Carolina, | " | 6, | 2,119 | 4,631 |
| Virginia, | " | 1, | 4,655 | 6,000 |
| Sea Island, | | | 10,431 | 15,141 |
| | | | 887,610 | 1,100,137 |
| | | | | 887,610 |
| | | | | 212,527 |

It appears, then, that the receipts of the present year so far, have fallen short of the same dates last year 212,527 bales. Let it be remembered too, that for two months after the commencement of the season, the receipts of the present crop exceeded those of last year, and that at the time we made the prophecy now so completely fulfilled, the receipts had not fallen short of the greatest crop yet produced.

From the comparative statement given above, we are also able to estimate with some certainty, the entire amount of the crop. At the dates given above in 1840, more than half of the crop had come to market. If we allow the same proportion of the present crop to have come in, the entire amount of the crop will be about 1,680,000 bales. But the arguments we adduced on a former occasion, to show that the present crop was much earlier gathered, and much more rapidly thrown into the market, induces us to make a still further deduction from the present crop, which, on the best consideration we have been able to give the subject, we set down at not over 1,600,000 bales. It is impossible that the crop will fall much short of that, and still more improbable that it will much exceed it. With this limit to production, no one will say that the rise in price is extravagant, or if it were understood, there would be any danger of a depression in our staple. The true danger is, that our friends across the water will draw wrong conclusions from the great influx of the crop in the first four months of the season.

From the Albany Cultivator.

### HINTS TO YOUNG FARMERS.

GOOD AND BAD LUCK.

We are in the daily habit of hearing the casualties and misfortunes of life, and particularly in the operations of the farm, ascribed to bad luck; and on the contrary, of hearing the blessings, comforts and enjoyments of life imputed to *good luck*—as though these things were casual, and did not depend upon the discreet or indiscreet conduct of those whom they befall.

If we will scan this matter properly, we shall be convinced that our good and bad luck most generally comes through our own agency; and that we are in a great measure left to choose our own fortunes in this matter. The faithful practice of known duties with a due restraint upon our baser passions, seldom fails to insure *good luck*:—while indolence, extravagance, the lack of propriety and good will to our fellows, are almost the certain precursors of *bad luck*. And even though our crops may grow, from the exuberant bounty of nature; and although our patrimonial wealth may extort for us the fickle applause and sycophancy of the multitude; the pleasures which they afford are unstable, and are not to be put in comparison with those which result from a course of prudent industry and rectitude of conduct—from a consciousness of having performed, and of performing, the high duties imposed upon us, to our families, to society, and to our Creator.

The diligent farmer, who prsonally superintends his business—who rises before the sun, sees that his laborers are at their appointed business, that his farm stock are in condition, implements and fences in order, and his work timely and properly done, is pretty certain of enjoying a round of *good luck* in farming operations. He will have good cattle, good crops, and good profits—and, if he takes care to bring up his sons in the way of their father, he will have good luck with his family.

On the other hand, look at that man who gossips away a portion of his time at public houses, at political clubs, and among his neighbors—and who trusts the management of his affairs to the discretion and fidelity of others, and ten to one but you find him an heir to *ill luck*:—that he is annually becoming poorer, his crops lighter, his cattle diminishing, his fences and his buildings dilapidating, his children idle, and perhaps dissipated, and his fortune going to wreck. Who does not see, in such a man, a fountain of bad luck?

Our young readers have most of them, perhaps, heard of the *bad luck* that befel the man who neglected, in time, to get a nail in the horse shoe; the shoe came off; the horse became lame, and ultimately died—so that the owner lost his horse for the want of a nail. The same *bad luck* attends him who neglects his fences; a rail or a board down, cattle get in and destroy his crop, and he is obliged to buy bread for his family. The drone too, is generally late with his work, he plants and sows late—and suffers the harvest to waste in the fields before his crops are gathered or housed.

The diligent farmer destroys the weeds that rob his crops, and the bushes that uselessly encumber his grounds: he carefully economises and applies his manures, designed to feed his crops and keep up the fertility of his soil; and he brings the best portion of it, though naturally wet and unproductive into a productive state, by a system of judicious draining. All these are certain precursors of *good luck*.

Now mark the farmer of almost inevitable bad luck, upon that farm down yonder, who although in the harvest time, is from home, gone to attend a petty law suit in which he is a party. Look at the fences, the buildings, the bushes, the weeds, the swamps, the cattle, the crops—at every thing. Do they not all betoken *bad luck?* and speak in language not to be misunderstood, that the unfortunate master is going down hill.

We have one other suggestion, which we may even extend to the fair. Idleness is the parent of tattle—of mischief. Now, the man or woman who attend to their own business as they ought, have neither time nor disposition officiously to intermeddle in the domestic concerns of their neighbors—they have no interest in sinking the reputation of others—but would raise them to their own level. Their habits, therefore, tend to diffuse *good luck* to all around them.

### CLEAN STABLES.

As for the straw which is impregnated with urine, it is the invariable custom of nineteen grooms out of twenty to allow it to remain at the bottom of a horse's bed for several days, when it is at length cleared away. I remember having heard that a crusty old merchant, whose name I will not mention, was always in the habit of asking an applicant for a clerk's berth, whether he was a good hand at "scratching out." If the answer was in the affirmative, the reply was, "then, my good fellow, you won't do for me, for my clerks must never make mistakes." You may, therefore, previous to hiring a groom, ask him, "how often he mucks out," and should he say "once a week, or twice a week, sir," the sooner he "mucks himself out" the better. Some of those gentry, indeed, think that to look after a horse properly requires no sort of training to the business at all; and I have known one of them who applied for the situation of groom to a gentleman, who kept hunters, too, acknowledge very cavalierly, that "he did not know much about nags, but had looked arter a *kiow* (cow) a good bit!"—[Old English Sporting Magazine.]

*Lime in planting Trees*—An English paper says that a large plantation of trees, within the last few years has been formed without the loss of a single tree, and this has been achieved by a simple process—it is merely putting a small quantity of lime in the hole with the plant. About four bushels of lime will suffice for an acre. It must be thoroughly mixed and incorporated with the mould before the plant is inserted. The effect of the lime is to push on the growth of the plant in the first precarious state; new fibres begin to form and ramify from the top root, and not only is the safety insured, but its growth is advanced in double ratio. There existed at first, an apprehension that liming the plant would force it on permaturely, but this apprehension is proved to have been groundless.

*How to boil Irish Potatoes.*—Good and indifferent potatoes depend very much upon the manner in which they are prepared for the table. Some cooks always have heavy, hard, watery potatoes; while others, for the most part, have them dry, mealy, and excellent.—This difference depends generally upon the difference of cooking. The first cook puts the potatoes into cold water, warms them through by a slow fire, cools them as slowly; while the other puts them into boiling water, stirs the fire till they are *just done*, takes them out immediately, throws a wet cloth around them, and gently sqeezes each with the hand till it cracks open, for the watery particles to escape in the form of steam, then peals them, and they are exactly right—[Nashville Agriculturist.

Let the potatoes be pared and put into *boiling water* for twenty minutes; then pour the water off, and put the potatoes into a clean towel, and wring them to get the water out. By this process they fall to pieces like meal, and if the potatoes be white they will appear on the dish almost like fleece snow.

[New England Farmer.

## VARIETY.

### A HAPPY BLUNDER.

The following humorous story, in which Mr. Bulkly, the first minister of the town of Colchester, (Ct.) was concerned, is from an old publication:

"The Rev. Mr. Bulkly, of Colchester, Conn., was famous in his day as a casuist and sage counsellor. A church in his neighborhood had fallen into unhappy divisions and contentions which they were unable to adjust amongst themselves. They deputed one of their number to the venerable Bulkley for his advice, with a request that he would send it to them in writing. The matters were taken into serious consideration, and the advice, with much consideration, committed to writing. It so happened, that Mr. Bulkley had a farm in an extreme part of the town, upon which he entrusted a tenant; and to whom he must have been about transmitting a letter at the same time; in subscribing the two letters, the one for the church was directed to the tenant, and the one for the tenant to the church.

The church was convened to hear the advice which was to settle all disputes. The moderator reads as follows: "*you will see to the repair of the fences, that they be built high and strong; and you will take special care of the old black bull.*" This mystical advice puzzled the church at first, but an interpreter among the more discerning ones was found, who said, Brethren, this is the very advice we most need; the direction to repair the fences is to admonish us to take good heed in the admission and government of our members; we must guard the church by our Master's laws, and keep out strange cattle from the fold. And we must, in a particular manner, set a watchful guard over the *Deril*, the old black bull, who has done so much hurt of late." All perceived the wisdom and fitness of Mr. Bulkley's advice, and resolved to be governed by it. The consequenee was, all the animosities subsided, and harmony was restored to the long afflicted church.

*A Dry Speech and a Nap.*—A few days since, when the General Appropriation bill was up in the House of Representatives, and the debate was, as usual, long and dry, *Mr. Dromgoole*, of Virginia, indulged himsef with a *snooze;* but suddenly waking up, while the Clerk was reading a document containing a decision of a former Speaker, Mr. D. rose, and said he appealed from the decision, supposing it a decision of the present Chairman. This caused much laughter, after which Mr. Dromgoole had an opportunity of continuing his nap.

*Indian Bon Mot.*—One of the Moravian Indians, who had been baptized by the name of Jonathan, meeting some white people, who had entered into so violent a dispute about baptism and the holy communion, that they at last proceeded to blows.—"These people," said he, "know nothing of our Savior, for they speak of him as we do of a strange country."

*Punctuation.*—A southern paper advertises a black runaway by the following description:—"He is about twenty-five years of age, *his nose turns up six feet high*, had on, &c." What a nozzle that must be!

The following advertisement under the head of Wife Wanted, appears in the Batesville, Arkansas, News:

Any gal what's got a bed, calico dress, coffee-pot and skillet, knows how to cut britches, and make a huntin shirt, and knows how to take care of children, can have my service still death parts both on us.

*A Politician.*—Peter Brush was in a dilapidated condition—out at the elbows, out at the knees, out of spirit, and leaning out of the window of a Hall county grocery—an "out-and-outer" in everything.—For some time he had been silent and absorbed in deep thought which he relieved at intervals by spitting through his teeth, and scratching his head. At length heaving a deep sigh he spoke: "They used to tell me 'put not your trust in princes'—and I haven't. None of 'em never wanted to borrow nothing from me. Princes! pooh! put not your trust in politicianers—them's my sentiments. There's no two mediums about that. Haven't I been serving my country these five years, like a patriot; going to barbacues, getting tight as blazes; taking papers on both sides and never paying for 'em; fighting at every election, and getting licked too; can't I count fifteen broken noses, and heaps of black eyes, all got for the good of our rascally country, and the popularity of our alleged rights, all for what? Why for nawthing. If any good has come out of it, the country has put the whole of it in their pocket, and swindled me out of my earnings! Republics is ungrateful. I didn't want no reward for my services, I only wanted to be took care of, and have nothing to do. Being took care of was the main thing. Republics is ungrateful, I be swaggered if they isn't."

"Oh! Pete, do shut up," said Jo Snubbs his neighbor, "what makes you ride high horse. You never should have set out to be a politicianer, when you've sich a good trade."

"Trade! yes, but what's a trade when a feller's got a soul! Trade, I love my country, and I want an office—didn't care what, if it was fat and easy. I wanted to take care of my country, and I wanted my country to take care of me.—Headwork is the trade I'm made for, for talking that's my line. Talking at Musters, Groceries, Justiss' courts, any whar. I can talk all day, so I have the eaten fixens, and liquor. But both parties is all alike. I've been on all sides—tried 'em and know—none of 'em gave me any thing and—blast 'em, lets liquor. Hallo! Jo, give us a pint, and drot my skin if I don't pay you to-morrow."

It is a very pleasant thing to possess the good will and respect of the world about you; but it is infinitely better to possess that inward conciousness of rectitude and honor which can carry the soul through a furnace seven times heated in the fires of adversity and sorrow.


### MUSIC SCHOOL.

MRS. HAMPTON'S School for the tuition of Young Ladies in Music, was opened on the 15th ultimo. She will give lessons at her residence, nearly opposite and very convenient to the Female Academy, on the following terms:

*Per Session of five months, in advance* $16
" " " " *end of Sess.* 20

Mrs. H. hopes, from her experience in teaching, and by unremitting attention to the improvement of her pupils, to receive a share of public patronage.

Charlotte, March 5, 1841.



### DR. P. C. CALDWELL

INFORMS his friends, that he has resumed the practice of Medicine, and will be happy to attend all their calls. His Shop is on main street, a few doers below Major Smith's Tavern.

Charlotte. March 16, 1841. 2-4

### William Hagar & Co.

**Type and Stereotype Foundry,**

*74 Fulton, Corner of Gold Street, New-York.*

THE Subscribers take this method of announcing to their friends and the public generally, that, having purchased the extensive and well known

Type Foundry,

formerly owned by Messrs. Conner and Cooke, they have removed the same to their present central position. Having made extensive revisions, additions, and alterations, they are now prepared to execute orders of any magnitude they may be favored with, with promptness, and on as favorable terms as at any other Foundry in America. To their new Specimen Book, which has been recently extensively circulated, they would respectfully refer.

All articles manufactured by them shall be of a material equal, if not superior to any manufactured in this country—and undergo a thorough examination as to appearance, ranging, dressing, and properly assorting. All articles exhibited in the Specimen Book, formerly issued by Conner and Cooke, together with sorts to Fonts sold by them, can now be furnished from this Foundry without delay, with many since added.

WILLIAM HAGAR & CO. are agents for the sale of the Napier, Washington, and Smith Presses, which, together with Chases, Cases, Composing Sticks, Furniture, Ink, and every article used in the printing business, will be kept on hand, and furnished at manufacturers' prices.

N. B.—No machine cast Type manufactured at this Foundry.

New-York, February 25, 1841. 3-3m



### CONCORD COFFEE-HOUSE.

THE Subscriber respectfully announces to the citizens of Concord and surrounding country, that he has opened a

**Grocery Store**

In the Town of Concord, where he will keep constantly on hand a large supply of

GROCERIES.

SUCH AS

Wines and Liquors, imported and domestic. Also, Sugar, Coffee, Bread, Crackers, Cheese, Lemses, French Prunes, Cakes, Raisins, Candies of all kinds, Toys, prime Chewing and Smoking Tobacco, Spanish Segars of the best quality, Garden Seeds of every kind, Indigo, Copperas, Madder, Ginger, Spice, Pepper, Almonds, Cloves, Cinnamon, English Walnuts, Maccaroni, Vermaselli, Sardines, Herrings, Essence of Cinnamon, Cloves, and Peppermint,

And a variety of other articles too tedious to mention.

The undersigned hopes, by strict attention to business, and by keeping a complete stock, to merit and receive a liberal share of public patronage.

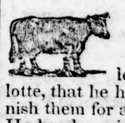
F. R. ROUECHE.

March 16, 1841. 2-3

### Book-Binding.

WILLIAM HUNTER would inform his customers and the public generally, that he still continues the BOOK-BINDING BUSINESS at his old stand, a few doors south-east of the Brach Mint. He will be happy to receive orders in his line, and pledges himself to spare no pains to give complete satisfaction.

☞ Orders left at his Shop, or at the Office of the 'Mecklenburg Jeffersonian,' will receive immediate attention. [Charlotte, March 5, 1841.



### Good Beef.

THE Subscriber respectfully begs leave to inform the citizens of Charlotte, that he has made ample arrangements to furnish them for another year with first rate BEEF. He has been in the business now nearly five years, and the quality of his Beef, and the moderate prices at which he has hitherto sold it, he hopes will insure him a continuance of liberal patronage. He will butcher and offer in market none but Beef of the very best quality, and nicely dressed.

THOMAS GOODLAKE.

March 16, 1841. 2-r

### TO THE PUBLIC.

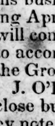
JOHN O'FARRELL announces to his customers and the public generally, that he has disposed of his entire stock of Groceries, Liquors, &c., to Mr. John B. Roueche of Lincolnton, and will close his business in Charlotte on Thursday of the ensuing April County Court. Until then, however, he will continue in business at his old stand, and be glad to accommodate his customers with every article in the Grocery line, on the most reasonable terms.

J. O'F. gives this early notice of his intention to close business, in order that all who owe him, either by note or book account, may have due time to come forward and make settlement, which he earnestly requests them to do between this and Court, for his notes and accounts must positively then be closed.

Charlotte, March 5, 1841. 1-tc

"With Scissors sharp and Razor keen,
I'll dress your hair and shave you clean."

**Buonaparte,** *the Barber,*



RESPECTFULLY informs his customers, that he has removed his establishment to the east end of Col Alexander's Long Row, a few doors east of the Courthouse, where he will be pleased to see them at all times. He professes to be master of the "Tonsorial Art," and will spare no effort to afford entire satisfaction. Charges moderate, to suit the times. [Charlotte, March 9, 1841.

DISSOLUTION THE firm of A. Bencini and M. W. Alexander is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons having any claims against said company will present them to A. Bencini, who is fully authorized to settle the same.

M. W. ALEXANDER,
A. BENCINI.

March 2, 1841. 1-3t

### NOTICE.

HAVING removed their stock of Goods to the country, and declined business in Charlotte, the undersigned earnestly request all persons owing them, either by note or account, immediately to call and make settlement. WILLIAM ALEXANDER will remain in Charlotte to close the business of the late concern, and it is hoped those indebted will not disregard this notice;—at any rate, all are requested to call and see him on the subject, and such as owe accounts, and cannot now pay, can close them by note.

The subscribers will keep constantly on hand a large and well selected stock of

DRY GOODS HARDWARE

And every other article in the mercantile line, at their stand at CLEAR CREEK in this County, where they will be pleased to see and accommodate all who may favor them with a call.

ALEXANDER & BROTHERS.

Charlotte, March 23, 1841. 3-r

### NEW CONCERN.

JOHN B. ROUECHE respectfully announces to the citizens of Charlotte and the public generally, that, having purchased the stock in trade of Mr. John O'Farrell he will, on or about the 1st of May, at the stand now occupied by Mr. O'Farrell, open the most extensive and complete stock of

GROCERIES.

CONFECTIONARIES, &c.,

ever brought to the Charlotte market. He will make the selection himself, in the Charleston market, of every variety of WINES AND LIQUORS of the very best qualities—together with Cordials, Porter, New Ark Cider, Candies, Raisins, Almonds, Figs, Oranges, Cheese, Crackers, Fish, Fresh Oysters, Sugars, Coffee, Pepper, Spice, and every other article pertaining to the grocery business.

As J. B. R. will make his purchases entirely for Cash, he will be enabled to supply his customers on the most accommodating terms for the same article, or at short credit to responsible dealers.

He solicits, and hopes to receive a liberal portion of public patronage.

Charlotte, March, 5, 1841. 1-r

NOTICE.—All persons indebted to me for Beef, either by note or account, are hereby notified that my papers are now in the hands of Wm. Means for collection. Those who see proper to make immediate payment, can do so without cost, otherwise I must not be blamed for the consequences.

THOMAS GOODLAKE.

March 16, 1841. 2-3


### Farmers' Register.

THE recent Union of the CAROLINA PLANTER with the FARMERS' REGISTER, and the consequent addition to the subscription list of about 1,000 names, will enable the publisher to add something forthwith to the privileges and advantages before offered to subscribers. These additional advantages will be seen in the third premium, which is now added below, and in the advertised prices of back volumes annexed:

CONDITIONS OF THE FARMERS' REGISTER

*For the Ninth Volume,*

TO BE COMMENCED JANUARY, 1841.

ARTICLE I. The Farmers' Register is published in monthly numbers, of 64 large octavo pages each, at $5 a year, *payable in advance.* [See, also, "Premiums" below.] It is now also issued (and consisting of nearly the same matter) weekly, in a single sheet of 16 pages octavo. Price and conditions the same for both publications.

II. All mail payments must be made in bank notes, or checks, of PAR VALUE IN VIRGINIA—or otherwise, of a CITY bank of the State in which the subscriber resides;* and all letters to the publisher (except such as contain articles for publication,) must be *post paid;* and the publisher assumes the risk of loss by mail-carriage of all letters and remittances conforming to the foregoing conditions, and which have been properly committed to the mail, or to the hands of a postmaster.†

III. If a subscription is not directed to be discontinued before the first number of the next volume has been published, it will be taken as a continuance for another year. Subscriptions must commence with the beginning of some one volume, and will not be taken for less than a year's publication.

IV. The mutual obligations of the publisher and subscriber, for the year, are fully incurred as soon as the first number of the volume is issued; and after that time, no discontinuance of a subscription will be permitted. Nor will a subscription be discontinued for any earlier notice, while any thing thereon remains due, unless at the option of the Editor.

PREMIUMS *in extra copies, offered in consideration of either advanced or early payments.*—1st. To every subscriber who shall pay for vol. 9, *strictly* according to the above conditions, (in articles I. and II.) before the 31st January, (when No. 1. will be issued) an extra copy of the same shall be sent; or instead, if preferred by him and so ordered, a copy of either vol. 7, or vol. 8. In like manner, at same rate of deduction, any one person may obtain any number of copies to supply others.

2d. To every subscriber, not thus paying *in advance* of the publication, but who shall do so, and in all other respects comply with the above conditions before June 30th, an extra copy of either vol. 7 or vol. 8 shall be sent; and the same to every new subscriber, paying as above required (in Art. I. and II.) at the time of his subscription being ordered.

3d. Every subscriber who has received all the back volumes of the Farmers' Register, and who may be entitled by his payment to either of the foregoing premiums, instead of them may, at his choice, and by his direction, be credited for vol. 10, to be issued in 1842.

REMARKS.—Any extra copy, sent as above stated, will be directed only to the *name* of the individual entitled to it as a premium; but sent to any postoffice that may be desired. The sending of every such *extra* copy will cease with the volume; but the like arrangement may be renewed, and similar advantages obtained by any subscriber hereafter, upon the renewed performance of like conditions.

No agents or general collectors are employed for the Farmers' Register. But any subscriber, postmaster, or other person, may obtain for his own profit the large allowances offered in the foregoing premiums, by procuring the benefits to the publication for which the premiums are offered. Address

EDMUND RUFFIN.

Petersburg, Va., Oct. 31, 1840.

* It will be *again* required, (as formerly), that mail payments shall be made in the notes or checks of *specie-paying banks*, should any such banks be in operation in the States in which subscribers severally reside. Until then, the publisher, like all other creditors, and laborers at fined prices, must submit, as now, to be defrauded by the operation of the non-specie paying banking system, of the difference in value between the *best* of such bank paper and specie.

† "A postmaster may enclose money in a letter to the publisher of a newspaper, to pay the subscription of a third person, and frank the letter, if written by himself." (Signed) Amos Kendall, Postmaster-General.


### JOB PRINTING.

WE are prepared at this Office with a handsome supply of Fancy Type, to execute all kinds of

Letter-Press Job Printing

In a very superior style, and at short notice. Orders will be thankfully received.

Jeffersonian Office, Charlotte, March 9, 1841.

Blank Warrants for Sale at this Office.